Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, ——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher

VOLUME 2, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 30, 1842. { NUMBER 77.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Dr. P. C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...F

Dr. Charles J. Fox

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. He may always be fonud at his office, No. 6, white row of the Mansion House, unless absent on professional engagements.

July 17, 1842. 71...F.

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

MEDICINES, &C.,

LOW FOR CASH.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire Stock of

MEDICINES, DRUGS AND PAINTS,

kept by Dr. C. J. Fox expects to receive a new supply in a very short time, with a full assortment of

SPIRITS AND WINES,

for medical purposes. He will offer the same to the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjacent counties on better terms than Medicines have been sold in this country heretofore. A full assortment of

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES,

together with all kind of Pills, &c., will be kept constantly on hand, all of which he will sell low for *CASH*. The attention of Dr. F. M. ROSS will be given to the Shop.

B. OATES.

Charlotte, May 17, 1842. 63....tf

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to repeal the law abolishing Juries at the January and July Terms of Mecklenburg County Court.

August 9, 1842. 74...tml

Caution!

THE public are cautioned against trading for two notes of hand given by the subscriber to Thomas McGee, of Lincoln county. One is for two hundred dollars, due the 25th of December next, and dated the 7th of February, 1842; the other is for seventy-five, dollars, due in June, 1843, dated as the first. As the property for which said notes were given has proved unsound, I do not intend to pay them, unless forced to do so by law.

RICHARD RANKIN.

Lincoln county, July 26, 1842. 73...5w

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of

MEDICINES & C.,

now informs all those indebted to him, either by note or Book account, that the same must be closed at or before the July Court;—longer indulgence cannot be given. Those indebted by Book accout will be expected at least, to close their accounts by note. And as this is positively the last notice, all accounts not settled by that time, will be placed in other hands for collection.

C. J. FOX.

May 17, 1842. 63...tf

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and a short notice. Ordes will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, Mh 9, 1841.

Carolina Inn,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinligorate both man and horse. Particular pains wil be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from the public is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...F

Alexander Bethune,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant *good fits* on all occasions.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...F

VALUABLE LAND

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to sell a part of his lands, now offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, with good improvements,

CONTAINING 425 *ACRES*,

of which there is 150 acres in cultivation, of which there is 50 acres in Cotton, and the balance timbered land. Also, is on the lands a new GRIST MILL and COTTON-GIN propelled by water power. The above land is situated in Mecklenburg County, on Mallard Creek 7 miles Northeast of Charlotte, and inferior to none in this section of the country, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. As to the location of the above described lands, as respects the abundance of good water, health, and fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the country. As I am determined to sell, I would respectfully invite those who wish to make a purchase of such as is above described, to call and view the land and judge for themselves. Terms of payment made easy.

M. S. ALEXANDER.

May 31, 1842. 64....tf

ALABAMA

Land for Sale.

THE undersigned wishes to dispose of a TRACT OF LAND in Pickens County, Alabama. The tract is an even section, being a mile square, and containing

640 *ACRES*:

It is all up-land, lies level, and produces excellent corn and cotton: there is cleared on the tract about thirty acres, all fresh, and well fenced; a good double log-cabin, a well, and spring.

Mr. John Linebarger, recently of Lincoln County, N. C., lives near the place, and also Mr. Rossell, from the same County, I believe, who if applied to can give a satisfactory account of the premises. It is in a good neighborhood, and beyond example healthy.

There is also upon the place a stock of Cattle of about sixteen head, thirty or forty Sheep, and a stock of Hogs. I offer the whole for two thousand Dollars, (good money) one half cash, and the balance in twelve months.

Here is an opportunity for one who wishes to emigreat, to procure land already open and stocked, whereby he will not be subject to delays and drawbacks as those are who have to start on a place unimproved.

Should this meet the eye of any one who wishes to remove to Alabama, I am sure he would do well to make enquiry of

LINCOLN CLARK.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., June 30, 1842. 72...4w

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

County Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1842.

JOHN ERWIN *VS.* CARTER CRITTENDEN.

Attachment levied in hands of Joshua Trotter, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Carter Crittenden, the defendant in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this State: *It is ordered*, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

Witness, *Charles T. Alexander, Jr.*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday of July, 1842.

C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. C. C.

Prs. fee $5,60. [75]

BLAKNS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper, for sale at this Office.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening, at the Charlotte DRUG STORE, a large stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Comprising Calomel, Castor-Oil, Rheubarb, Composition, Opium, Sweet-Oil, and every other article usually kept in such establishments. The stock is entirely fresh, was selected with care, on cheap terms, and will be sold very low for *cash*.

BRALEY OATES.

Charlotte, 7th June, 1842. 65...F

TRAVELLERS,

TAKE NOTICE!

TIMOTHY R. HUGHES

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64....6m

United States:

District Court of North Carolina,

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE to show cause against the Petition of JONAS RUDESELL, of Mecklenburg county, Blacksmith, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

CHARLES WARD, of Lincoln county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

ISAAC WYCOUGH, of Licoln county, Wagon maker, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

ALEXANDER JONES, of Iredell county, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

By Order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,

Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

August 8th, 1842. 76...3w

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of file, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
J. F. & C. Phifer,	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

SPEECH OF THE

Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama,

On the Tariff Bill, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—Delivered in the House of Representatives, July 11, 1842.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I seldom address this House, nor should I do so on the present occasion, but for the paramount importance which, in my estimation, justly attaches to this bill.

SIR. I look upon this not only as the leading measure of the session, but the leading measure of the Whig party, that to which all their other measures have been directed, and which, if successful, will be the consummation of their whole policy. I look upon it as a return to that disastrous system of measures, under which the country is now prostrate, and suffering with an intensity and protraction, unparalleled in its past history. I hesitate not to say, the pecuniary distress inflicted on the country, under the joint action of Banks, Tariffs, Internal Improvements, and other Whig measures, is infinitely beyond that produced by the last war with Great Britain.

SIR, that system commenced with an United States Bank, then followed the Tariffs of 1824 and 1828—then the system of Internal Improvement prosecuted with so much vigor and so much injustice under the administration of the gentleman from Massachusetts, then with an immense surplus revenue, which after the payment of the public debt, through an union first with the United States Bank, and afterwards with the State banks, gave an inflation to the paper system, unequalled since the days of John Law, and which finally terminated as every such inflation must terminate, in a condition of general indebtedness, but little short of the universal bankrupcy, both of State and of individuals.

And now, sir, while the country is yet prostrated under these measures, before a wound is closed or the blood is staunched, the great object of Whig policy, is to precipitate us into the same system. As a pretext for inordinate taxation, the Whig party have within the last two years created a new public debt, not a debt like the former one, incurred in the prosecution of a war in defence of our rights, but one designedly created by the most wilful extravagance. To throw the whole burthens of revenue on imports, the proceeds of the public lands are to be distributed among the States; and thus the old system of Internal Improvement by the Federal Government, so much reprobated by the people, is to be superseded by the more recent and more profligate system of distribution.

It is true, so far they have been defeated in their favorite purpose of establishing an United States Bank, but the decisive battle between monopoly and special priviliges on one side, and just and impartial laws on the other, is now to be fought. The passage or rejection of this bill, will determine all the great issues between us and our opponents. The fate of the Tariff, Bank, and Distribution hang on the result. If we reject this bill, we destroy distribution and reverse the whole system of Whig measures. If on the contrary, it becomes a law, we build up an interest strong enough to sustain not only the Whig party, but all their measures. We marshal together a combination of associated and special interests to live upon the plunder of the people, who by force of Legislation, will be made stronger than the people. It is idle to suppose we can withstand this mighty array of Bank, Tariff and Distribution interests in the great contest of 1844. They will seize the Whig banner, and bear it aloft, and amidst the acclamations of triumph, place their favorite in the Presidential chair. Who that favorite may be, will be to me a matter of but little interest. Establish this system permanently, and I would not turn on my heel, to make the President In fact, sir, I know no one in the Whig ranks more worthy of that station, than the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) the illustrious author of this policy. No, sir, I repeat it, no one more worthy, not even the distinguised citizen of Kentucky.

But, Mr. Chairman, monopoly lives and strenthens by association. The Bank party having given you a tariff, and the Tariff party having given you a Bank, the next object of interest with both these parties, would be the assumption of the State debts. In fact, sir, assumption is but a step in the progress of building up and perpetuating the Bank and Tariff interests. The State debts would furnish quite as good a pretext for high duties as the war debt of 1816, and does any one doubt, that these debts if assumed, would not be found in the hands of the bank or its stockholders.

Sir, the assumption of the State debts, is at present I know, but dimly shadowed forth in the programme of Whig policy; but pass this bill, and it will at once start into life, and stand forth in bold relief, the front figure on the canvass. It is, sir, in keeping with their whole policy. The principle of the measure is already recognised in the distribution bill. If you can dispose of *Federal* money for *general purposes*, by distribution to the *States*, can you not dispose of it, for the *special purpose* of paying *State Debts*. Is not distribution in fact an entering wedge and a beginning towards *paying* the State debts, when the main argument for so disposing of the money, is the embarrassed finances of the States. I give a man money because he needs it to pay a pressing debt, and yet in so doing, I am not to be considered as paying his debt.

But, sir, the extent and enormity of the injustice of assuming the State debts, revolts the public mind, and hence many who are interested and secretly in favor of it, think it prudent not to avow the policy. Sir, the question is one of the *extent* to which you will carry *Whig principles* and *Whig measures*. I have never known one of the party, thoroughly imbued with its doctrines, to place any limit whatever on the power of taxation and appropriation; and yet without some limitation on both these powers, there can be nothing like property in individuals. Can an individual be said to have property in *any thing*, when the Government can *for any and every purpose* take it away by taxation, and for *any and every purpose*, dispose of it by appropriation or distribution? And, sir, if you can collect *Federal money* and distribute it for *State* purposes, what limitation is there either on taxation or appropriation? Legislation becomes a system of legalised Agrarianism, and the Government which was mainly instituted to protect property, becomes a plundering marauder to seize and to scatter it. Gentlemen may inveigh against the repudiation of State debts; but what honest man would not rather fail either through inability or choice, to pay his own debts, than to see his friend totally unconnected with the transaction, compelled to pay them for him? Sir, I had rather a thousand times see the State debt of Alabama *repudiated*, than to see it paid by taxation, either direct or indirect, on her sister States.

Sir, I repeat, that the whole policy of assumption, is involved in Distribution, and the Whig party are already committed to it, notwithstanding the opposition at present of some members of that party. If tariff duties be in fact so many bounties to the manufacturer, without imposing corresponding burthens on the consumer, as you now contend, then to keep up these duties, you *ought* as a party not only to *assume*, but by this easy process of taxation, to *pay* the State debts. It is in vain that of your friends may hang back. Politic has so much control over political op have seen so many Southern Whigs ch long cherished principles Bank Distribution, that wh doubt an universal acqu assumption of State de

But, sir, this prefe paying the State debts It will go on until a abolished, and until t fact permanently quart paupers, on the Federa and nothing short of devotion which is taxation, which ple—creeping u stealthily takin their knowledge the enlightened spi tions, and our patri

I have not time had intended to of the Compro pledge between the sanctioned by all th can impose.

It was faithfully obs protection, and of great rers. For the first time ry murmur of dissatisfaction complaint was heard of the want tion—but now when the benefits of th are beginning to enure to us, by a re trade, as some have said, but to a standard of duties, it is proposed i ry thing like good faith to raise t articles as high as one hundred an the protected articles—to an avera cent. Sir, the Compromise has alread ted, in departing from the spirit of ri on which that act was based. The collect money for no other puspose t and in no event to exceed twenty per cent. a under that standard, to confine the duties to the amount required under an "*economical administration*" of the Government.

But, Mr. Chairman, we are told this is a *Revenu, Bill.* Why it is so called, except as an excuse for t open and direct violation of the Compromise bill I cannot perceive. The compromise standard of duties would have been a revenue bill, and one which would have given more revenue than this bill. My friend from Virginia, Mr. Hubbard, has shown, that while 8 cents a bushel are imposed upon Salt, the drawbacks alone will almost absorb the high duty imposed upon this necessary of life, which Great Britain has exempted from taxation. But, sir, the whole scale of duties on protected articles cannot be less than 40 per cent. a scale greatly above the revenue standard. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Barnard) admits it will be prohibitory, as he supposes, on ten millions of imposts. Now sir, if our manufactures are not infinitely less inefficient than I take them to be, British manufactures cannot pay the expense of importation to this country; and in addition pay 40 per cent duty, and then be sold as cheap as rival articles manufactued here. If this can be done in the present advanced stage of our manufactures, it would be cheaper to burn them than to protect them, and give over all hope of competing with English manufactures.

But sir, the foreign trade upon which it is proposed to levy these heavy contributions is already depressed under a twenty-five per cent. duty, beyond all former example. The country is overstocked with goods, many which have been imported, having been re-shipped to other ports—because of the inability of our people to buy or to consume. Our citizens are in many places deeply in debt, their agricultural produce reduced in price beyond any former period, and still reducing—their currency reduced in some places to the specie standard, and in other places by a depreciated paper circulation, greatly below it. Instead of sending State stocks abroad to be sold, and the proceeds to return to us in foreign goods, a large portion of the produce sent abroad is applied to the payment of interest on the State debts already contracted. From these causes importations have well nigh ceased under our present comparatively low scale of duties. How then are we to withstand the heavy burthens of this bill?

Sir, the party in power have fixed the scale of expenditure at twenty-seven millions of dollars, and in adjusting their scale of revenue to meet it, they propose a collection of thirty-two millions of gross revenue on less than eighty millions of imports. This sir, is subjecting our foreign commerce to a fearful test; but, if it sinks under the burthen, the system of imposts must sink with it. If it is a question of *existence* to the one, it is equally so with the other. Our commerce however trodden under foot, may rise again with a return of low duties, but the impost system once down, is down forever. Like the country from which we borrow all of its folly, and but little of its wisdom—we shall be driven by our financial necessities to a property tax, for the support of the Government. Labor with its weary limbs, its empty stomach, and ragged exterior will throw off the heavey load with which it has been bowed to the earth for years; and manufacturers hitherto protected, will learn practically for the first time, the difference between paying taxes, and receiving bounties. Come when it may, I welcome the retributive justice of the result, though our for-

eign commerce may be swept from the ocean, and not a bale of Southern cotton shall leave our ports.

Mr. Chairman. I have spoken freely of the extravagance of the WHIG party, but perhaps, I should have said of the *Tariff* party. It is true that with the exception of a dozen Southern whigs, the party is essentially the tariff party, but extravagance attaches to them not in their character of *whigs*, but of *tariff men*. With them taxation is a blessing, and the ability to carry on the Government without the collection of a dollar of revenue, would be considered as the greatest political evil. The criterion with them of a good Government, is the largest amount of duties which are imposed on the people. To be sincere in their faith, the greatest political service they can render, is to empty the public coffers, that the people may be again taxed to replenish them.

Sir, this anomaly of political opinion throws a flood of light on the disputed questions of past extravagance. An anti-tariff man *may* be inconsistent enough with his opinions, to be extravagant—a tariff man to be consistent, *must be extravagant*. How else are we to account for the fact that a party who condemned the extravagance of the last administration, are now willing to assume twenty-seven millions as a permanent standard of net revenue. What else but the almost universal sentiment of the party that taxation is a blessing, can justify so high a scale of expenditure at a time when by the appreciation of money alone, the expenditures ought to have been reduced fifty per cent.

But sir, where is the justice of levying the whole revenue upon one class of exchanges to the exclusion of all others? Are the products of my labor, when converted by a lawful trade into foreign goods, less an object of Government favor, than if they were manufactured in the country? Are they not as legitimately the fruits of my own American labor? Shall the government denounce the *one* as "foreign labor," nationalize it by heavy duties, solely for the purpose of bountying the *other*? Is not such a war on my [illegible] on me, and while living under a Govern[illegible] is supported almost exclusively by my [illegible] I not treated more as an alien enemy, than [illegible] citizen entitled to the protection of a gov[illegible] which I support by my labor in peace [illegible] in war?

But sir, [illegible] although the duties are levied [illegible] they are at last paid by the consum[illegible] is not more true of a duty on imports [illegible] ports, and supposing I can [illegible] one hundred bales of [illegible] of English broad- [illegible] difference between [illegible] in going out, or [illegible] ning into the country. In either [illegible] could add 40 per cent to the price of my [illegible] shift the loss on the consumer. The [illegible] if I had no competitor in the home mar[illegible] ntering there the untaxed products of [illegible] facturer, I am compelled to accept [illegible] ces to *his*. Whether I still the whi[illegible] part of the loss depends on whether at *his* [illegible] I can receive for my cloth the full price it com[illegible] including the duty.

We have [illegible] n avoid this tax by importing [illegible] ad cloths. If instead of buying our [illegible] abroad in exchange for our cotton, we bring home the price of the cotton in money, and go into the home market to buy our cloth, we shall find the money buys *less* of the home-made cloth to an extent generally about equivalent to the [illegible] duties fall on the consumers, why do the [illegible] ers object to an excise of 40 per cent on home-made products. They meet competitors in the home market, and ought to be able to shift their burthens on the consumer as [illegible] The fact that they cannot, shows, that as [illegible] in the home market, the duties affect them separate and apart from their interest as consumers. I do not deny that all duties fall heavily on the consumer, but I wish to prove that, as competitors for the home market, those who furnish the exports of the country, bear a double burthen, both as consumers and producers of those articles which are exchanged in foreign markets for their exports. I wish, in a word, to show that the system is a war on exports.

But, sir, separate and apart from the justice of this system as affecting the competition for the home market, does any one believe the people would acquiesce in one-half of 27 millions of dollars as a permanent scale of Revenue? The secret is, that we enlist the whole manufacturing interest in favor of high duties, from a conviction that in paying one dollar to the Government, we pay five or six times as much to the manufacturer in the enhanced price of his goods.

I find, by the commercial returns, that the imports of *protected* articles, (by which I mean goods from abroad, similar to such as are manufactured in this country,) amount to about - - $50,000,000
Which pay a duty of 40 per cent. under the present bill, giving to the Govenmernt - - - $20,000,000
The amount of similar articles manufactured in this country by the census returns was, in 1840, above $395,000,000—suppose them now $400,000,000
A discrimination of 40 per cent. in favor of the home made products, is equal to a bounty to the home manufacturer of - - - $160,000,000

This distributed among 798,545 persons—being the whole number engaged in manufactures—is $211 of bounty for each manufacturer.

It may be said, in reply to this astounding statement, that on many articles duties have no effect in enhancing price. If so, why is the duty levied? I often hear that many articles of home manufacture require no duty because of their cheapness. In framing this bill, however, the Committee of Ways and Means found no such article. We hear of the cheapness of nails, lead, and coarse cottons, yet no articles are better protected in this bill. If any gentleman present knows of an article which requires no protection, let him rise now in his place and point it out, that we may have no instance of gratuitous taxation.

But it may be asked, if the manufacturers receive such bounties from other branches, why are they not more prosperous? It has been asked, during this debate, why are many kinds of manufactures, and particularly the iron forgers of Pennsylvania suspended and idle? My friend from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Snyder,) in reply to this question, has put another which is equally pertinent. He asks why, when one bank in the city of Philadelphia suspended specie payment, every other bank throughout the Union followed the example on the very day the news was received? Sir, we may always look for fictitious distress, whenever we legislate for the benefit of special and private interests. It is true, that the general distress which pervades all other interests, may, to a very small extent, have reached the manufacturers. Consumption has declined on account of that general pecuniary distress, and the demand for manufactured goods has, of course, lessened; but never has the Chinese policy of excluding foreign goods been more fully consummated; and never have the manufacturers had more complete possession of what they have always desired, the home market. Home production has more than overtaken home consumption; and while their fabrics are accumulating on their hands without a purchaser, instead of looking abroad for new markets, by lessening the burthens on foreign trade, the manufacturers bring forward a bill, under the pressure of which that trade must be crushed. Instead of stimulating consumption by removing old burthens from the shoulders of the people, every article of necessity, which they consume, comes to them enhanced by a duty of 40 per cent. The disease is the Plethora of redundant production. The remedy, instead of affording relief, adds to the congestion of the patient.

But, sir, how is it that the manufacturers have so clearly obtained the object of all their desires—the ascendency in the home market? I answer, by a return from an unsound to a partially sound system. I have in my possession authentic documents, to prove that their prosperity was never so great as for the last nine years, under a gradual reduction of duties by the Compromise Act. Not a whisper of complaint was heard from them during this time, nor a cry for protection, until recently, when, in answer to a clamor gotten up by bankers and politicians, they cry out furiously for protection: at a time, too, when importations have almost ceased, and they have quite possession of the home market. To prove the increased ability of the manufacturers, not only to maintain the home market, but to compete in foreign countries, I publish the following table of exports of manufactured goods, by which it will be seen that during the nine years of the compromise, under a *reducing scale* of duties, those exports have more than doubled:

* *Amount of manufactures exported in each year; showing an increased ability to compete with foreign manufacturers even abroad:*

Years.	Amount in each year.	Years.	Am'nt in each year.
1822	$5,729,797	1833	$6,557,080
1826	5,494,130	1834	6,247,893
1827	5,536,651	1835	7,694,073
1828	5,548,354	1836	6,107,528
1829	5,412,329	1837	7,136,907
1830	5,320,980	1838	8,397,078
1831	5,086,890	1839	10,927,529
1832	5,050,633	1840	12,848,840
	$43,180,755		$65,917,018

A similar table of the *Imports* of foreign manufactures for the same year, would show that they have progressively declined under a reducing scale of tariff duties, aided, no doubt, by a reducing and sounder currency.

If any further proof is required to establish the greater prosperity of the manufacturing, than the agricultural interests, the following facts drawn from the census tables are conclusive:

The number of persons engaged in 1840, 3,717,756.
The value of agricultural Products, - - - $794,453,071 00
Products of the labor of each individual employed in agriculture, - - - - 213 71
The number of persons engaged in manufactures the same year, 791,545.
The value of manufacturing products, - - $395,882,615 00
Products of the labor of each individual, - - - - 500 14

Showing conclusively, Mr. Chairman, that while the manufacturers are asking the agriculturalists to to be taxed for their benefit, the labor of *one* manufacturer is worth $872 and 72 cts., more than *two* farmers. (Here a gentleman from Pennsylvania, asked Mr. L., if he had made any allowance for the cost of material, and the price of machinery.) Mr. L. remarked, that he would answer the question by giving another table which would clinch the nail on those points

By the census tables the same year, the amount of capital employed in agriculture, was - $1,500,000 000 00
The product of the capital so employed independant of labor, was 794,453 071 00
Being a product of each hundred dollars of agricultural capital, of 52 22
The amount of capital engaged in manufactures, was - - $267,726 579 00
The product of the capital employed, independant of labor, was 395,882 615 00
Being a product of each hundred dollars of manufacturing capital, of - - - - - 147 86

The result of both these tables is, that a laborer engaged in agriculture with a capital of $500, the product of his year's labor and capital,† would be $474 81

A laborer engaged in manufactures with a capital of $500, the product of his year's labor and capital, would be - - - - - $1,239 44
Deduct from this the product of agricultural labor and capital, as above $474 81

It shews a difference in favor of manufacturing labor and capital, over agricultural, of - - - - - - $764 63
Being almost three to one.

Now, Mr. Chairman, CAPITAL AND LABOR are the *only* ELEMENTS OF PROFIT, and from a comparison of both of these elements, drawn from a source which cannot be questioned, the result is, that ONE MAN with a CAPITAL of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, performing *manufacturing labor*, makes $289 82 cts., MORE than TWO MEN with a CAPITAL of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, performing AGRICULTURAL LABOR.

And yet sir, in the face of all these facts, we are again called upon by this bill, not merely to increase, but to perpetuate this inequity. Where is this system to stop? Are these heavy exactions to last forever? When in fact will manufacturers stand alone, and chew their own food? When will they realise the promises so long given, to cheapen goods even below the foerign market. Certainly not under a continuance of high duties, for the avowed object of duties, is to prevent manufactures from reaching their cheapest point. We have submitted to this system, for more than 26 years, and yet the manufacturers are as intent on imposing duties, as they were in 1816—and infinitely more insotent in demanding them. *Then* they came cap in hand and asked as a *favor*, what they *now claim* as a *right*. *Then* they promised, if protected for awhile, they would be able to furnish goods cheaper than they could be imported from abroad. Now after 26 years of protection, without showing that a single article has reached the point when it can dispense with the further aid of high duties, we are called upon by the imposition of still higher duties, to give a new lease to the life of this wicked policy.

I ask how long is the agriculturalist to be kept in vassalage to the manufacturer? Is taxation and tribute to be perpetual? And is this the only hope, and only destiny of freemen? Sir, I will not give utterance to the feeling uppermost in my mind.

But, Mr. Chairman, having proven from facts which no one can dispute the great prosperity of manufacturing, as compared with agricultural industry—a prosperity too after a progressive reduction of duties, until they have reached a lower point than at any other period since 1824—having also proven that this prosperity has increased precisely in the ratio that duties have diminished—showing by the table of manufacturing exports, a progessive ability to co[illegible] foreign markets with foreign manufactur[illegible] question presents itself, whether that prosperity would be most increased by an augmentation or a still further reduction of duties? My own conviction is, that high duties by *depressing other branches of industry*, may *increase* the *relative*, but not the *absolute* prosperity of manufactures.

Manufacturing success, depends either on *producing cheaper* or *selling higher* than other countries. In the natural course of things, the first object should be to cheapen production, and yet our manufacturers beginning at the wrong end, have neglected this first step, in the absurd attempt to maintain by legislation, a price for their products in the home market, above the price in the markets of the world. Sir, the attempt has failed here, as it has, and must in every other country. Prices are dependent not on the will of the Government, but on the immutable laws of trade. Prohibitions or restrictions may elevate or depress them for a time, but their constant tendency is to the level of the markets of the world. To resist this, is to resist one of the great principles of trade, which, like all other ordinations of Providence, carry with them, a vindication for every violation they receive at the hands of man. Sir, whenever duties exceed a certain amount, the smuggler himself becomes the vindicator of free trade, by coming in aid of individual right, in defiance of the tyranny of Governments. Napoleon in all his power, was unable to destroy this strong ally of commercial liberty. The price of smuggling across the British channel, is about twenty per cent., although swarms of Revenue officers are stationed on each side. I have this morning been told by a friend, that the smuggler's price already fixed in the city of New York, in anticipation of the passage of this bill, is twenty-five per cent. on the foreign invoice, inclusive of freight and other expenses. I know, sir, the honorable Chairman of Ways and Means too well to suspect his perfect integrity of purpose; but, sir, in connexion with the late reduction of duties; and under the British tariff, by which so large a portion of our breadstuffs, and other provisions, will be shipped through Canada, in British bottoms, this bill looks as if it were intended to shut out our lawful Atlantic trade, by smuggling across the Canada line. If the two tariffs were to continue for the next twenty-five years, they would necessarily put down New York, and put up Buffalo, by making it the great city of importation for a large portion of the Union.

But, sir, high duties defeat themselves in other ways. If the purchaser is forced permanently to buy above the natural prices, his ability to purchase is soon destroyed. He is either forced to forego consumption, or to become himself the manufacturer of the bountied product.

Again, sir, the elements of commercial injustice, war on each other, and the universality of protection destroys protection. If for instance you give the highest duty below the smuggling point to the manufacturer of woollens, and make that the only protected interest, it would necessarily prosper, but in this free country, the privilege of plundering by law is never so exclusive, and when under a general scale of tariff duties, the woollen manufacturer is required to pay an equivalent duty on raw wool and other materials, which enter into the production of woollen goods, together with similar duties on every article of consumption for himself and his operatives, the duty he *receives* is absorbed by those he is *compelled to pay*. The effect therefore of a just and equal scale of duties is to raise the general level of prices throughout the country, which, instead of benefitting any one manufacturing interest, has exactly the opposite effect, by diminishing the consumption of manufactured goods to the precise extent of the enhanced price, and enabling the foreigner more easily to undersell them, both in the home and the foreign market. I say the *home*, for if the effect of duties is to raise prices *to the extent of the duty*, at the enhanced price, importations become as easy, and as profitable under a *high* as under a *low* duty.

But, sir, this effect of high duties is powerfully aided by that expansion of currency, which is the result of every increase of duties. Until prices at home adjust themselves to the duty, the first effect of high duties, is to operate as a prohibition to the importation of foreign goods, and as a consequence leads to the importation of *specie*, which pays no duty. It creates temporarily a balance of trade, favorable to the country imposing the duty, under which specie not only flows in, but the banks relieved of any apprehension of a demand from abroad, augment their issues of paper in the proportion perhaps of four or five to one, until they raise the level of currency, not only obove the level of other countries, but to a *level with the increase of duty*, and frequently *far above it*. This high level of currency leads to a corresponding level of prices, until the cost of producing manufactured goods at home, is increased even *beyond* the duty, and then importations commence, and the foreign articles again obtains full possession of the home market. Hence we have had after each successive tariff, a regular circle of paper expansion, and an inflation of prices, in which all the protection intended for the manufacturer, has inured to the banks, and the manufacturer finding himself excluded from the home market, has again asked for the imposition of still higher duties. The tariff of 1824, was as high as the manufacturers asked, but that protection was destroyed by the inflation of paper money in the successive years of 1825 and 1826, and in 1827, they clamored for higher duties. These they obtained by the bill of 1828, which many of them then thought too high, but in 1831 they again wanted more duties to repel the steady encroachments of the foreign article on the home market.

I know, Mr. Chairman, that an expanded currency, and a high level of prices are looked upon as evidences of prosperity, but can the manufacturer so consider them, when by this very expansion, he is disabled from producing as cheap as other countries, and is consequently driven out even of the home market. All branches of industry have their competitors in foreign markets, and every producer is more or less injured when he is compelled to measure his labor by a flattering and deceptive standard, which augments the cost of production beyond the true standard of those with whom he is forced to compete. But the non-producing classes have in this, as in every *other question* of political economy, exactly an antagonist interest. An inflated currency is the true point of prosperity to the banker, to the broker, the stockjobber, or to the debtor who pays one, by borrowing from another. On the contrary, if it were possible to keep the level of currency in this country, permanently *below* that of all others, which I know it is not, it would be the most efficient and permanent protection to all kinds of labor. It would give to home industry, possession not only of the home, but of foreign markets.—Who doubts our greater ability at the present time, to compete with foreign labor in foreign markets, than under the expanded prices of 1836 and 1837, and leaving money prices out of the question, who can doubt, that with the same labor in any industrious pursuit, we can realize more of wealth or comfort than could have been realized in 1836 and 37? In those two years we *imported* about six millions of breadstuffs from abroad. In 1840 we *exported* near nine millions, yet 1836 and 1837, were considered good times, and 1840, hard times.*

But if high duties lead at first to a favorable state of exchanges, under which specie flows into the country, and a bank expansion ensues, so soon as prices are raised to the level of the currency; specie leaves the country of high prices, and goes where it will buy more, and then the currency falls as much below the proper standard, as it had previously risen above it. The debtor class forced to pay their debts when money is scarce, are as much injured by the contraction, as the producing classes had been by the previous expansion.

Spain, sir, has furnished a striking illustration of the effect of raising the level of currency above that of surrounding countries, by working her gold and silver mines, and under the most severe laws, preventing the exportation of the precious metals. What was the consequence? She never, it is true, succeeded in preventing the exportation of large amounts of gold and silver, but she so far succeeded, as to obtain what is considered the prosperous state of very great expansion in her currency. Spanish labor rose so high, that it was unable to compete with the cheaper labor of foreign countries; as a consequence, she *imported* every thing, and *could export* nothing, and in the midst of great wealth, and apparent prosperity, Labor lost almost all occupation but mining—even that became unprofitable, on account of the high price of subsistence, and in the finest country on the globe—the Spanish laborer became a medicant for want of employment.

Sir, if I had time, I could most strikingly corroborate these views by showing the full effect of paper expansion on cotton planting, the business in which I am myself engaged. Every rise in the price of that great staple export, creates a favorable balance of foreign exchanges, under which, a still greater rise takes place in the amount of our currency. It is said, that an increase of one cent a pound on cotton, is felt in the price of every city lot in Boston, because sir, that rise whenever fully established, becomes the signal for a general expansion of bank issues. The consequence is, that it raises the *cost of producing cotton* even above the *increased price* of the article. Hence it is very doubtful to me, whether every rise in the price of cotton which took place from 1833 to 1835, was not a serious injury to the Southern country. It *benefitted* those who bought property at *low* prices and paid for it at *high*, but it greatly injured that larger class, who bought property on a credit at the highest prices. No man could make such property pay for itself even at the high prices of cotton, for the reason, that while cotton rose only from 8 to sixteen cents, negro men rose in price, from five hundred to two thousand dollars. Cotton about doubled, but property quadrupled in price. Sir, hundreds of cotton planters will tell you, that all the property which they ever made by raising cotton, was done while cotton was low. Five thousand pounds of cotton at nine cents a pound will buy a negro man, when at eighteen cents, ten thousand will be required to do it; showing the singular result, of our inability to buy the same amount of property, with same the amount of produce when high, which we could when low. When the price of property is fixed not by the price of cotton, but by the amount of paper circulation, the makers of paper money can buy negroes at eighteen hundred dollars, but the cotton planter cannot.†

Having, as I trust sir, exposed the absurdity of relying on high prices in the home market, to sustain the manufacturing prosperity of the country, I come to the opposite policy of resting their success on the only sure basis of *cheap production*. While high duties propose nothing more than to secure the home market, cheap products will give us that market beyond contingencies, and at the same time, give us the ascendency in the markets of the world, which imposes no limit on our power to sell, but our ability to produce. And are we after sacrificing so much to manufactures, with all our intelligence, skill and enterprise, to satisfy ourselves with the home market? Shall our industrial triumphs be limited to this little measure, when England manufactures for the world, and draws from the four corners of the globe, their rich returns for her labor.—Sir, it is the province of the more civilized man, by the aid of science and machinery, to clothe the more savage of his race, and through commerce, to make their labor and wealth tributary to the cheaper products of the loom and the spindle.

But, sir, we are told that the American manufacturer cannot, or ought not to be required to furnish his products as cheap, as they can be produced by the cheaper capital, and cheaper labor of European countries. That these are important elements in cheap production, no one will question, and if they were the *only* elements, our manufactures ought to be abandoned, and all further attempts at competition with the foreign producer, should at once cease.—But what is the fact? Almost every other element of manufacturing success is decidedly in favor of this country.

We have cheaper land, house rents, water power, fuel, raw material for manufactures, cheaper bread and provisions of all sorts; and I was going to say a cheaper Government, but with our present profligacy in expenditure, both State and Federal; and our increasing public indebtedness, I doubt whether we shall long continue more exempt from oppressive taxation, than the already heavily taxed people of England.

Sir, the abundance and cheapness of these elements of production in this, over all other countries, has been termed the "*Natural Capital*" of this country. It is this which enables us to compete with the labor of other countries, without a diminution of the wages of *our* labor to *their* standard. We are now sending our agricultural products throughout the world, not because of our cheap *labor*, but because of our cheap *land*. To the precise extent that you lessen the price of natural capital, you increase wages. The day laborer, can realize from one to two dollars per day, while land is worth a dollar and a quarter per acre. Raise the price of land to a hundred dollars per acre; and the product of the same land after paying rent, leaves the laborer but a pittance. Sir, we ought to be able to compete with England, not because we have as *cheap labor*, but because we have a *cheaper country*.

Sir, these elements of price and production are equally as applicable to manufactures as to agriculture. Suppose I can buy in this country for one tenth of the money which it would cost in England, a water power sufficient to drive one thousand spindles, with cheaper materials, I can put up my buildings at a third less. My machinery costs me perhaps more, but I can buy cotton, the raw material of manufactures, twenty-five per cent chaper than in England; does not every one see that with equal skill and industry I can produce cotton cloth at a price which will exclude the foreign article, and at the same time give a rate of wages, which the English producer cannot afford to give to the English operative?

With these advantages who can doubt our ability to compete successfully in many branches of manufacture, even with the cheapened productions of England? To the precise extent that we can make this a *cheaper country* than England, do we give advantage to our labor over English labor in the competition for cheap production. But, sir, we reverse all of these advantages by attempting to raise the general level of prices in this country, either by expansions of the paper system, or by a high scale of duties. In either event, we *depreciate* money and make a given amount of it less efficient in *production* in this, than in other countries.

But, Mr. Chairman, Sir Robert Peel is the first statesman of the age, who has had the sagacity in practice, to begin at the proper point in encouraging manufactures. Instead of absurdly attempting by the imposition of high duties to *raise* the *price* of manufacturing products, he has wisely attempted to *cheapen* their *production*. Instead of encouraging English labor by making England a *dearer country*, he has endeavored to cheapen the cost of subsistence and of *maintenance* to the English laborer, by lightening his taxes and reducing the price of his bread and meat. And this sir, he has done, avowedly for the purpose of enabling English labor more successfully to compete with the labor of other countries. With him, it is a measure of countervailing legislation, and does any one doubt its success? We are now barely able to compete in our own markets with English labor, loaded and bowed down with the weight of taxation, and the restrictions on trade. Shall we be more able when that labor is *relieved* from its burthens? And suppose every clog and fetter removed, shall we run with more success the race of competition by binding those clogs and fetters on our own limbs?—This is the unspeakable folly of our present proceeding. When Great Britain is not only removing the clogs from the feet, but the burthens from the shoulders of her industry, we are guilty of the absurdity of deliberately binding those clogs around our own limbs, and putting the same burthens on our own shoulders, the better to prepare ourselves to run with her the race of industrial competition.

Sir, if we could once more rid ourselves of a public debt, and of heavy taxation both from Government and Banks, of the inflation of a paper currency—of an artificial standard of prices made high by high duties,—if in short we could pursue exactly the *reverse* of that policy which the Whig party call "*relief to the country*" and "*protection to home industry*"—in those manufactures to which our country is adapted, and in fact in all those which are most important, we should be able to compete both at home and abroad, with the labor of England and of every other country. Yes, sir, we should compete not only without a reduction of the money price of our labor, but greatly to its increased ability, to command in exchange more of the comforts of life. Our agriculture has already done this, not only without protection, but under the burthens which have been imposed for the protection of our manufactures. The same triumphs await our manufacturing labor, whenever like our agricultural, it is thrown on its own resources, and the natural advantages of the country, and when instead of directing its efforts to "*selling high*," it shall be directed to "*producing cheap*."

But, Mr. Chairman, in the very act of imposing new burthens on agriculture, that interest is insulted by the pretext of being protected under this bill.—An abundance of rich cheap land and a genial climate,—God's own bounties, are all the protection which agriculture asks or can receive. Sir, our agricultural products traverse every sea and every degree of latitude in search of markets abroad, and yet we are to be amused with the idea of protecting them at home, and of shutting out from this rich and new country, breadstuffs and other products from the densely populated and starving countries of Europe. It is true that under the expansions of paper money in 1836 and '37, wheat was imported from abroad, but we had then reachd a condition when it was cheaper to borrow and pay than to produce; and like the condition before described of

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* For This table I am indebted to the Tariff Speech of Hon. John C. Calhoun.

†This is greatly above the product in the South, and shows that our labor under its burthens, is less productive than a greater labor in any part of the United States.

NOTE.—Since making the above remarks, I have met with the following striking illustrations of their truth in an article taken from a Philadelphia paper, and written as I am informed by a manufacturer of great experience:

From the Public Ledger.

Observations on the practical operation and effect of a "protective tariff," by an Old Manufacturer.

"I am writing this on the 5th day of July, 1842. If you ask any manufacturer the simple question whether he cannot this day give satisfactory employment and wages to his hands and realize satisfactory profits for himself, and send his goods to market 33 per cent. lower than he could on the 5th day of July, 1836,—if he speak the truth, he will answer "yes." There is no doubt of the fact; and I believe, in some cases, it can be done for more than 50 per cent. less. Now, I ask, what is the cause of this effect? Who can tell? If it be not in the currency—the expansion of 1836, and the contraction of 1842—in the name of common sense, what is it; Has the tariff any thing to do with it? I answer, yes; *it has been gradually decreasing since* 1836? which decrease, by causing a contraction of the currency, as explained heretofore, has added to the ability of the manufacturer and operative to *produce* cheap, and so it would continue to do under a continual decrease of the tariff, until we arrived at the true, enlightened, philosophical "American system"—*the abolishment of every custom-house in our country;* the support of the Government by some simple, cheap tax; and the consequent banishment of the paper system. Under which state of things, I am thoroughly satisfied, we could literally send "coals to Newcastle"—cotton goods to Manchester—broad cloths to Leeds, and hardware to Birmingham and Sheffield! A certain conclusion that every intelligent man, with capacity sufficient to *think* the subject out, will arrive at.

With the fact of the manufacturer's ability to make his goods 50 per cent. cheaper now than in 1836, before us, does it not look like child's play—a perfect farce—for our members of Congress, from the North, South, East and West, to be quarrelling and wrangling about a trifling alteration in the tariff, of 5 or 10 per cent., when *something else* makes a difference in favor of, and acts as a protection to the manufacturer (for that is the real effect) of 50 per cent? Verily, it would seem there is great want of shoolmasters at Washington. But there is a secret about it, and "thereby hangs a tale," which I may as well tell. This cry for a "protective tariff" does not proceed with any thing like unanimity from the manufacturers, or the working and producing classes of our country. We have seen this clearly evinced in the failure of the frequent attempts, in the last two years, to get up an excitement in this city among them. But there is another class of men who are *perfectly unanimous* on the subject; they are your "financiers," your "bankers," your "speculators," and your "stock gamblers." These are the men who cry loudest for a "protective tariff." and with perfect consistency; for these are the only men it will benefit or protect, by causing an expansion of the currency, and enabling them to carry out their schemes and iniquities; and, alas! for the welfare and happiness of our country, these men *in one way or another*, are two powerfully represented in all our legislative halls.

A MANUFACTURER."

NOTE.—I was ask the other day by the Hon. Abbot Lawrence of Boston, at what price we could afford to make cotton at the South? My answer was, that if a cotton planter was out of debt, under a specie currency, low State taxes and no tariff, that we could make it profitably at three cents a pound. I told him, it made in fact but little difference as to the price of cotton, if cotton regulated the price of every thing else. We could then compete against India cotton, and against the world. But if Bank paper regulated the price of property, and tariff duties regulated the cost of consumption, we could not afford to make cotton at the present price.

Spain, money became too cheap to command *appreciated* labor at home, and of necessity, had to procure it at a *cheaper* rate from abroad. Since that time, however, under a sounder currency, we have supplied the same countries with flour, which then supplied us.

But, sir, we are told that even cotton has a duty of three cents per pound under this bill. For what, I ask. To shut it out from the home market. If we have to meet India cotton in competition in the markets of India, and even in China, is it doing us a kindness to keep us from meeting the same article at home? Sir, we had rather meet it in the home market than any where else. At a time too, when we are told that East India cotton is to supersede ours in the markets of the world, our cotton bagging is taxed six cents the running yard, and out of abundant kindness, three cents duty is levied on India cotton, to prevent it from meeting us in the very market, where of all others, we can meet it to the most advantage.

But we are told that high duties by encouraging manufactures, will give us a market at home for our agricultural products. Sir, any other aristocracy supported by equal privilieges and bounties would do the same. The people of England may be told, that though taxed to support the hereditary aristocracy of that country, they will find them free livers and liberal consumers of the products of English labor. But sir, independent of the injustice of being compelled to build up an aristocracy at our own expense, to consume our own labor with the means which taxation gives them, what at last is their consumption? After twenty-six years of contribution, we find their numbers to be 791,156, and they are to furnish a market to enrich 3,717,570 agriculturists. Suppose this number of empty mouths *created* by this system, what proportion does it bear to the starving millions in Europe, who under a system of low duties would eat our bread? In spite of the complaints which are made to the contrary, England, the wealthiest country in the world, is our best market, both because she *buys all* we can make, and *sells cheaply* all we can *buy*. It however has been said in this debate, that her ports are shut against all our products but cotton, rice and tobacco. Sir, it will he recollected that in 1836 and '37, we imported six millions of wheat, flour, grain and other breadstuffs. I hold in my hand a table of the same articles which we exported in 1838, '39 and '40 to Great Britain, and her American and West India colonies:

1838 - - -	$986,390
1839 - - -	3,278,625
1840 - - -	8,294,922

This table shows, that in the very next year after the great paper expansion of 1837, under which we *imported* grain, our *exportations* of the same articles commenced, and under the *reducing circulations* of the next two years, and under *reducing duties*, the exportation increased in three years in grain alone in its different forms $7,308,758, being in the proportion of more than eight to one. Sir, at the very moment that this complaint is made that Great Britain excludes our wheat and flour from her market, while cotton and all other products have fallen in price more than a hundred and fifty per cent., flour is worth six dollars and a quarter a barrel in New York, and about six dollas in Chicago, hundreds of miles in the interior. What keeps up this fair price for flour but the fact that there is a demand from abroad for all the surplus we can spare from our consumption? Again, what keeps it so near the New York price in Chicago, but the Canada demand?

But sir, to the *regret* of those who denounce the restrictive policy of Great Britain as an excuse for high duties here, she has by her proposed tariffs, lowered her general scale of duties at least 40 per cent. and on many of the products of our agriculture, greatly beyond that. As great therefore as our trade with that country now is, it must greatly increase, unless cut off by this bill. I look upon her relaxations in favor of produce shipped from Canada, as equivalent to a *bounty* to the wheat grower. A barrel of flour exported to Canada pays a duty of twelve cents, and a barrel of Canadian flour exported to England pays only 48 cents, being a duty of sixty cents only on a barrel of flour; while the flour of other countries not shipped through her colonial ports will be subject to an average of about two dollars per barrel. I know that the relaxation is in favor of *Canadian* flour, but Western becomes practically *Canada* flour, as soon as it crosses the line. Sir, the British Tariff is a higher protection to Western interests than a direct pecuniary bounty of fifteen per cent on their exports, and if I had time, I could prove it by facts and figuers.

Instead, however, sir, of meeting this overture to free trade between the two countries, in a becoming temper, we have as if in the very spirit of resentment, proposed a rate of duties which must very speedily destroy our foreign trade. A limitation on our imports is equally a limitation on our exports, and no law of trade is better established, than that we can sell to others, only to the extent that we are willing to buy of them. The elements of returning prosperity are to be found only in our ability to give value to the mass of our products, by disposing of the surplus in foreign markets, and I fear all hopes of effecting this will be destroyrd, by a return to the Chinese policy of shutting ourselves up from the markets of the world.

Election Fraud.—Rumors are current, that a fraud was committed in reading the tickets polled in the election held at Bath, by which Mr. Rodman was deprived of 13 votes. A similar fraud is suspected to have been practised on Gen. Williams. Investigations are now on foot, which promised to develope some things not a little startling and curious. It is due to the public, to honesty and public morals, to the reputation of all concerned, that no pains should be spared to ferret out the truth. The reports implicate one who stands high in the whig ranks, so high as to be spoken of as a candidate on the whig ticket at the last election. We will endeavor to give the results in full next week.

Married,

In this County, on the 23d instant, by the Rev. S. L. Watson, Mr. *James Monroe Anderson*, of Yorkville, S. C., to Miss *Margaret A. Neal*, of Mecklenburg.——[We gratefully acknowledge a handsome present of bride's-cake, and wish the parties long life and "lots" of happiness.

In Lincoln county, on the 10th instant, by Wm. J. Wilson, Esq., Mr. *Eli Mendenhall* to Miss *Jane C. Rhyne*. Also, on the 11th instant, by S. C. Robinson, Esq., Mr. *Alexander S. Robinson* to Miss *Mary Weathers*.---[We can't make poetry.

Temperance.—The next regular meeting of the Washington Temperance Society of Mecklenburg County, will be held at the Presbyterian Church in Charlotte, on Thursday evening the 1st of September next.

Stables to Rent.

THE subscriber has a large STABLE, containing a number of good STALLS, which he would like to rent cheap, by the day, week, month, or year. He would also keep and feed a few horses on moderate terms.

THOMAS BOYD.

August 30, 1842. 77--f

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N.C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1842.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER UNFURLED.

The meeting in this County, on the subject of the Presidency, on Tuesday last, was among the largest we have ever seen in old Mecklenburg. Though the early part of the day was inclement and many Democrats who were anxious to attend, could not get to town in consequence of high waters, the Courthouse was filled to overflowing—all evincing a deep interest in the proceedings of the meeting. That veteran Democrat, Dr. STEPHEN FOX, presided, assisted by Capt. JOHN WALKER, Col. HENRY HOOVER, and CALEB ERWIN and ROBERT LEMONDS, Esqrs., as Vice Presidents. Secretaries, *J. K. Harrison* and *I. S. Alexander*. A Committee was appointed, who reported a preamble and resolution nominating the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency—subject to the contingency, however, that if, through the medium of a National Convention, or otherwise, it shall be ascertained that some other distinguished gentleman bearing our principles, meets more fully the approbation of the Democratic party throughout the Union, we, loving our *principles* more than *men*, would of course be ready to unite upon him.

The Committee who drew the preamble and resolution did not hand them in in time for this week's paper; they will appear in our next. In the mean time, we would urge upon the friends of this distinguished statesman, to speak out in his favor in their primary assemblies, as old Mecklenburg has done. Here, where the sacred fire of liberty first burst forth in the Revolution, Mr. CALHOUN has received his first formal nomination. May this fact not be propheti:? As the Declaration of Independence made here by the Democratic worthies of '75, spread its influence throughout the Colonies, and roused to action the slumbering energies of the friends of liberty, so may this nomination, made on the same hallowed spot, rouse to action the friends of free principles in all parts of the Union, and lead them to rally around the standard of the greatest statesman and purest patriot of the age. Mr. CALHOUN is the almost unanimous choice of the Democracy throughout the Southern States; and we have not the least doubt, from the tone of the public press at the north, and from other sources of information, that he is stronger even there than any other man spoken of in the Democratic ranks.

We were pleased to see in our meeting on Tuesday, quite a considerable number of Whigs—Whigs who voted for Morehead on the 4th instant, taking an active part in the proceedings, and who now openly declare themselves for *Calhoun* for President. One of the most distinguished gentlemen of the Whig party in Western North Carolina now publicly declares his preference for Mr. CALHOUN over any man in the Union. These signs are cheering indeed, and should urge the friends of equal rights in North Carolina to raise at once the banner of CALHOUN throughout the State.

The meeting made no nomination for Vice President; though a preference was expressed for Mr. WRIGHT of New York, or Gen. CASS of Ohio. Either of these gentlemen, or Mr. WOODBURY of New-Hampshire, would form with Mr. CALHOUN, a ticket altogether equal in intellect, experience, and spotless purity, to any ever presented to the American people for these high offices.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Having received no papers from Washington for a week until yesterday morning, when our paper should have been made up for the press, we can now only give a short sketch of the important news from the capitol of the nation.

THE TREATY.

The Treaty between this country and England was ratified by the Senate on the 20th instant, by a vote of 39 to 9. The *Globe* urges some strong objections to the Treaty; but its details cannot be known until the action of the British Government is known, when it will be published. The same paper says no one of the Democratic members of the Senate approved the Treaty, and those of them who voted for it, did so only as a choice of evils—we suppose they chose a disadvantageous peace rather than have war.

THE TARIFF.

After a great deal of angry debate, and caucusing and manœvering by the Federal majority, the House of Representatives, on the 22d, passed the big Tariff Bill in the same form in which it was lately vetoed by the President, with the exception of the distribution clause and the tax on tea and coffee, which were stricken out. The Bill passed by a vote of 105 to 102. Its passage was resisted by the great body of the Southern members of both parties. The Federal majority in the House have split all to pieces. The Globe of the day previous to the passage of the Tariff Bill said:

"The House of Representatives are again at sea on the tariff, in Committee of the Whole. There was a storm to-day; from which it would seem that the Federal rudder---the *caucus*---has lost its command. It is clear that the party is divided in its policy, and that neither division will submit to the other. Mr. ADAMS is absolute for doing nothing. Messrs. FILLMORE, BARNARD, BOTTS, ARNOLD, and others go with him, and are resolved to stake everything on Mr. CLAY's system, as a whole; and rely on the various mercenary interests connected with it, to secure a triumph by means of the dan[illegible] they could bring to bear in a crisi[illegible] and strife."

The same paper after the passage of the bill remarked:

"The big tariff was squeezed through to-day, under the severe[illegible]ing we have ever witnessed in Congress. It was lost once by the casting vote of the Speaker, and was on the point of being down again, and [illegible], by this one-man power---the Speaker's veto; but it was saved by Messrs. *Andrews* of Kentucky and *Stanly* of North Carolina, who sat silent while the call was made, but claimed the right of voting, and voted for the bill. when they saw it about to fall on the second veto of the Speaker. The struggle was exceedingly hard between the remote presidential policy of the Federal party, which had in view the defeat of the tariff, to make a common cause of distribution, tariff, bank, and render all dependent on the result of Mr. *Clay's* election; and the present and urgent interest of the manufacturers who demanded immediate compensation for their great efforts and contributions, which brought the present Federal majorities into Congress. The open announcement, in the hall of Congress, of this schism of the dominant party, (which had, until within a few days, been kept dark, under the cover of caucuses,) at once brought down to this city shoals of the joint-stock capitalists, whose warehouses are now stored with goods, hoarded ever since the election of 1840, to await the action of this Federal Congress, and realize enormous profits, by excluding similar commodities, and giving them a monopoly of the market. The *Lawrences*, and all that tribe of rich manufactureres, who have been busy with the committees here, in contriving this oppressive traiff---oppressive upon the treasury and the people alike---will now realize instantly immense fortunes from the tax they will be enabled to impose on the people from their laid-up goods, which must now monopolize the market."

There seems to be no doubt the Bill will pass the Senate and receive the signature of the President.

No day has been mentioned in either House for an adjournment. We suppose, however, they have adjourned before this time.

MR. CALHOUN AND THE LAST WAR.

To hear the Whigs (Federalists) of our day talk, one would suppose patriotism and love of country is and ever has been, found only among the men of their party. If we look back in the history of the country, however, especially in that portion relating the events of our last war with England, we can there see who the patriots *then* were. We find then the Websters, Adamses, Davises, and others, then leaders of the Federal and now of the Whig party, thwarting and plotting treason against their own Government and aiding the enemy, secretly if not openly, and rejoicing at the defeats of our arms; while Mr. CALHOUN, and the Democratic party in and out of Congress, labored day and night in defence of our soil and our rights. Mr. CALHOUN, though young and having just entered Congress, bore the main burden of defending the war in the House of Representatives, and of originating and carrying through measures for its support.—Some of his speeches made during this memorable era, are said to have surpassed, if possible, his own powerful efforts in subsequent life. Of one of these speeches, the distinguished Editor of the Richmond *Enquirer* then (1811) spoke as follows:

"His speech, like a fine drawing, abounds in those lights and shades, which set off each other---the cause of his country is robed in light, her opponents are wrapped in darkness. It were a contracted wish that Mr. Calhoun were a Virginian---though after the quota she has furnished, with opposition talents, such a wish might be forgiven us. Yet we beg leave to participate, as Americans and friends of our country, in the honors of South Carolina. We hail this young Carolina as one of the master-spirits, who stamp their name upon the age in which they live."

Hon. F. W. Pickens.—The numerous friends of this distinguished gentleman, will be pained to learn that he has lately been visited with heavy domestic afflictions. He a short time since returned from Congress to his residence in Edgefield Dis[illegible]ict, S. C., and on the 10th instant, a promising son, *Eldrige Simpkins Pickens*, aged near three years, died suddenly; and on the 12th, his amiable and accomplished wife, *Margaret Eliza Pickens*, also died of conjestive fever, aged 35 years. Thus has a family altar, the scenes of which were but recently those of happiness, and the prospect of future pleasure and joy, been suddenly shrouded in mourning and desolation. Thus we see that neither honor nor riches can secure for us health and life.

Foreign.—The Steamship *Britannia*, arrived at Boston lately, brings but little news of importance. The French Chamber of Duputies assembeld in extraordinary session on the 26th ult., and the session was opened by a short speech from the King, chiefly in relation to the death of his son, the Duke of Orleans. The object of this extra session is, to make some provisions for a regency, in case the King, who is now over 70 years of age, should die, and his grandson a child, be called to the throne.

We notice among the news, a statement, that Dr. ASHBEL SMITH had presented his papers to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, and been received as Texian Minister at the French Court.

☞ The *Charlotte Journal*, during and since the late political contest in this State, has been making endeavors weekly to start a controversy with the Editor of this paper; and some of our readers may have expected us to correct some of the misstatements and repel the assaults of the *Journal*. It is well known in this community, however, that the person whose name appears as the "Editor and Proprietor" of the Journal, does not write the principal editorial articles for it; and until the writer of these articles throws off his disguise, so that the public can know *whose* assaults we are repelling, his effusions will, as heretofore, go unnoticed by us. This writer certainly can have no objection to disclosing to the public his name, unless he is ashamed of the doctrines he advocates, or of the channel through which they are promulgated.

Kizer, who recently killed James Rusell in Cabarrus, was apprehended a few days since, we understand, in the neighborhood of the murder. He is now in Cabarrus Jail.

THE TARIFF.

This all-important question should be thoroughly understood—especially by the Southern people. As an able argument on the subject, covering the whole ground, we commend to the careful perusal of our readers the speech of the Hon. DIXON H. LEWIS of Alabama, in to-day's paper. Mr. Lewis is a Republican of the School of Jefferson;—his arguments against the protective system are drawn from the Constitution itself, based upon the broad platform of equal rights to all citizens, in opposition to exclusive privileges to a few. His speech should be studied by every advocate of equality and justice.

Indiana.—Full returns from this State show a complete Democratic victory. The Democrats have a clear majority of 7 on joint ballot in the Legislature. So Mr. *White* may walk out of the U. S. Senate, and give place to a Democrat—as may also Senators *Graham* of this State, *Kerr* of Maryland, and *Preston* of South Carolina. This looks like purging the Senate of its Federal majority.

The Veto.—Three Reports on the late Veto Message have been made to the House—one by Mr. *Adams*, from the majority of the Commitee, another from Mr. *Gilmer*, and a third from Messrs. *Ingersoll* and *Roosevelt*. We may in our next give the last named report a place in our columns.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In obedience to public notice, a large number of the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties assembled in the Courthouse in Charlotte on the 24th instant. On motion, Col. WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER took the Chair, and Dr. STEPHEN FOX and THOMAS I. GRIER, acted as Vice Presidents, and J. W. HAMPTON and I. S. ALEXANDER, Secretaries.—Upon a call from the Chair, James W. Osborne, Esq., rose, and in a few appropriate remarks explained the object of the meeting to be the adoption of measures for erecting a suitable monument in the Town of Charlotte, commemorative of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence on the 20th May, 1775. He concluded by offering the following Resolution:

Resolved, That Wm. J. Alexander, Wm. Lee Davidson, Dr. Stephen Fox, Benj. Morrow, Thomas I. Grier, Danl. M. Barringer, John Phifer, Dr. Winslow Alexander, Charles T. Alexander, Sr., James W. Osborne, H. C. Jones, Joseph W. Hampton, Hon. F. Nash, D. F. Daldwell, Joseph H. Wilson, John Walker, Michael Hoke, John D. Graham, Ephraim Brevard, Burton Craige, George F. Davidson, Patrick J. Wilson, Charles T. Alexander, Jr., Alexander W. Brandon, Charles Fisher, Hampton, Bynum, John Hill, John M. Morehead, L. D. Henry, David L. Swain, Wm. Gaston, Ed. B. Dudley, R. M. Saunders, I. T. Avery, William Dixon, Gen. A. F. Gaston, Wm. A. Graham, John G. Bynum, Dr. Joseph W. Ross, Wm. A. Harris, Dr. Cyrus Hunter, John Irwin, Dr. William Johnston, James B. Knox, Augustus Alexander, Eleazer Alexander, T. N. Alexander, Bartlett Shipp, W. B. Alexander, John H. Wheeler, Col. Cad. Jones, Gen. Paul Barringer, Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Alfred M. Burton, Hon. J. J. Daniel, Jos. McD. Carson, Duncan Cameron, Gen. James Iredell, George E. Badger, William H. Haywood, Jonathan Downes, James H. Morrison, Thomas G. Polk, Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, [illegible]n Robinson, D. D., Charles W. Harris, Daniel Coleman, Dr. Cyrus Alexander, Samuel Morrison, David White, Dr. D. T. Caldwell, Alexander Caldwell, [illegible]iah P. Harris, William F. Phifer, Robert Kerr[illegible]k, and such others as may be hereafter named, be appointed Directors of the Monument Association, and that they proceed to collect subscriptions, and take other measures for erecting a monument on the spot where the Declaration of Independence was made on the 20th May, 1775.

That the above named gentlemen, or a majority, of them, cause a memorial to be addressed to the next General Assembly, praying to be incorporated under the name and style of "The Mecklenburg Monument Association;" and that they proceed to appoint agents in the different parts of the State for the purpose of raising funds for the above purpose. *Resolved*, Also, that they petition the said General Assembly for an appropriation to assist in this truly patriotic undertaking.

These Resolutions were advocated by the mover, and Messrs. CALDWELL and JONES of Rowan, in pertinent and feeling addresses, and unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was ordered that these proceedings be published in the Charlotte papers, with a request to the other papers of the State to copy them.

WM. J. ALEXANDER, President.

S. FOX, T. I. GRIER, } Vice Presidents.

J. W. HAMPTON, I. S. ALEXANDER, } Secretaries.

—

At a meeting of a portion of the members of the Association, on Thursday evening, the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee composed of the following gentlemen,

Frederick Nash, W. J. Alexander, D. F. Caldwell, J. W. Osborne, H. C. Jones, John Phifer, P. Barringer, Jno. H. Wheeler, Michael Hoke, Issac T. Avery, Charles Fisher, Joseph McD. Carson, Robert Strange, James Iredell, D. L. Swain, William H. Haywood, Jr., Burton Craige, members of this Association, be appointed to prepare and forward to the next General Assembly of N. C., a memorial on the subject of granting an act of incorporation to this Association;—and also to ask of that body an appropriation of funds to assist in accomplishing the object of this association to erect a monument to the memory of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

From the Charleston Mercury.

WHAT WILL THE WHIGS DO?

First, they will scold and bluster and bully; that they have already done, but they will tire of it. The Boston *Courier* says there are not five men in New England that care a straw for the Distribution; the New England men want a protective tariff, and they supported the distribution, as they said, merely because, it gave a stronger pretext for high duties. They considered themselves miserably tricked when 20 per cent. duties were the limitation of distribution. They are now urging their party to disgorge the public lands in order that they may fatten on the body of commerce, since it is not permitted them to swallow everything at once. The astounding result of the late elections has warned these men that their power is going—that they must make haste or the people will overtake them before their labor of selfishness is done. Letter writers of all shades, agree that Federalism in Washington is in a dilemma. Mr. POPE, of Kentuky, hinted to his party in debate, that an appeal to the people was pretty likely to go against them, and ended with declaring that henceforth he should defy caucus dictation, and vote according to his opinions. But whichever way the Whigs turn they find they have bargained themselves into difficulties, and that their log-rolling has been so curiously scientific that they cannot drop a stick without bringing the pile about their shins. The various marketable commodities that have formed the Whig capital had been loaded upon the party beasts with all nice judgement for which Mr. Clay has been famous; but unfortunately there is a river to cross, and part of his loading is salt and part is wool—the stream that dissolves the one gives new weight to the other, and beast, rider, and cargo, are in danger of an upset.

The exact position of this unprincipled party is thus artlessly let out by the Washington correspondent of the *Courier*, in a letter published yesterday, which the reader will please note carefully.

"There was, it is said, a fully attended whig caucus yesterday morning, at which the subject of another revenue bill was discussed. It is said, there was little disposition manifested for consultation and deliberation on the subject. The majority of the party are unwilling to concede what they deem their legislative rights to the will of the Executive. But there are other difficulties in the way. *The abandonment of distribution weakens, nay destroys the union of the whig party, and involves the consequent abandonment of Mr. Clay.* That is now openly spoken of as a strong reason for adhering to the policy settled upon by the party. In fact, it would seem to be a good deal to require of a party to ask them to dissolve and disband, after the efforts of a dozen years to consolidate their interest. The whigs, therefore, ask if concessions are required for the good of the country, must all these concessions come from us? Will neither the President nor the democratic party concede anything?

"But there are other difficulties after the party die is dissolved. *The whigs will split on the tariff. It will be exceeding difficult to frame a bill to suit a majority of the house.* The whole weste[illegible] vote, with the exception of a few individu[illegible] the whole southern whig vote, excepting [illegible] sianians, will go against any tariff that th[illegible] and eastern whigs will a[illegible]

NORTH-CAROLINA

Anson—Senate, *Absalom*[illegible] *mas S. Ashe, John Mc C*[illegible] *Ashe.*—C. George Bo[illegible] *Bertie*—S. James M[illegible] Jno. F. Lee.
Beaufort—C. J. W. [illegible] *Bladen*—C. George [illegible] *Brunswick*—C. Ar[illegible] *Buncombe*—C. Jo[illegible] *Burke*—C. Saml[illegible] W. W. Avery.
Cabarrus—S[illegible] Barringer.
Carteret—C.
Camden—C. Co[illegible]
Caswell—S. Be[illegible] Levi H. Walker.
Craven—S. Tho[illegible] ey, N. H. Street.
Chatham—S.
sater, John S. Gr[illegible]
Chowan—C. Rob[illegible]
Columbus—C. N[illegible]
Cumberland—S.
McRae, John Monroe.
Currituck—C. John [illegible]
Davidson—S. *John* [illegible]
Brummell, Henry Walser[illegible]
Duplin—S. Osten Swin[illegible] James G. Dickson.
Edgecomb—S. Louis D. [illegible] Barnes, Ralph McNair.
Franklin—S. W. P. William[illegible] terson, *John E. Thomas.*
Gates—[A Democrat.]
Granville—S. Elijah Hester. W. Russell, *K. P. Hill.*
Greene—C. *John W. Taylor.*
Guilford—S. *James T. Morehead. Mendenhall, W. Doak, Joel McLean*
Halifax—S. *Andrew Joyner.* C. *F. Moore, B. A. Pope.*
Hertford—S. Dr. G. C. Moore. C.
Haywood—C. Michael Francis.
Hyde—Dr. Shanklin.
Iredell—S. *Thomas A. Allison.* C. *Jos. P. Caldwell, John H. M'Laughlin, Augustus Young.*
Johnston—S. D. Tomlinson. C. D. Richardson, D. Whitley.
Jones—C. *Calvin Koonce.*
Lenoir—C. Windal Davis.
Lincoln—S Archibald Ray. C James H White, Larkin Stowe, Nathaniel Wilson, John Yont.
Macon—C *James Whitaker.*
Moore—C William D Harrington.
Montgomery—C *Calvin Cochran, Francis Locke.*
Mecklenburg—S John Walker. C John Kirk, Joseph W Ross, Caleb Erwin.
Martin—S Jesse Cooper. C Asa Biggs.
New-Hanover—S William S Larkins. C Jeremiah Nixon, W M'Intyre.
Northampton—S Mark Rogers. C Thos Bragg, *Wm B Odom.*
Nash—S S L Arrington. C Ford Taylor
Onslow—S John B Pollock. C Timothy Haskin,
Orange—S Joseph Allison. Cad. Jones, John Stockard, Julius Bracken, *Henry K Nash.*
Person—S John W Williams. John A Holloway, Hiram Satterfield..
Pasquotank—C *A C Errenghaus.*
Perquimons—*Thomas Wilson*
Pitt---S *Alfred Moye. C, Isaac Joiner, J L*[illegible] *man.*
Rowan—S *Saml. Riblin.* C *Alex W Br*[illegible] *Francis Williams, John B. Lord.*
Randolph—S *Henry B Elliott.* C *Alfred Brower, J E Leach.*
Rockingham—S George D Boyd. C R P Cardwell, Peter Scales.
Robison—C Neill Regan, Alexander Watson.
Richmond—C *Elisha Bostick, Alexander Martin.*
Rutherford—S *Wm J Miller.* C *Thos Jefferson, William E Mills, John Baxter.*
Sampson—S, Thos. Boykin. C, E C Gavin, John Herring.
Surry—S, William P Dobson. C, Dickson Talliaterro, Thomas C Hauser, John J Conrad.
Stokes—S, James Stafford. C, Jacob Shultz, F Felson, Wm C Mitchell.
Tyrrell—C, *Joseph Halsey.*
Washington—C, *D C Guyther.*
Wake—S, James B Shepard, C, N G Rand, D B Massey, Gaston H. Wilder.
Warren—S, Weldon N Edwards. C, J H Hawkins, O D Fitts.
Wayne—S, John Exum. C, Curtis H Brogden, Elias Barnes.
Wilkes—C, *John J Bryan, Robert Steele.*
Yancey—C, Samuel Bird.

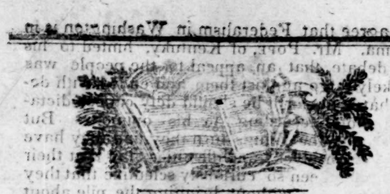
SENATORIAL DISTRICTS:

Wilkes and Ashe—Edmund W Jones.
Burke and Yancey—Alney Burgin.
Buncombe, Haywood, &c—Joseph Cathey.
Moore and Montgomery---Dr Worth.
Richmond and Robeson---Alfred Dockery.
Greene and Lenoir---Edwin G Speight.
Gates and Chowan---Whitmel Stallings.
Bladen, Columbus, &c---Robert Melvin.
Beaufort and Hyde---*William B Hodges.*
Washington and Tyrrell---*H G Spruill.*
Carteret and Jones---*James W Howard.*
Pasquotank and Perquimons---*Wm B Shepard.*

Notice.

I INTEND, at the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina, to apply for the liberty of disposing, by lottery, of the Jamesville, or Harris Gold Mining LANDS, on the waters of Clear Creek in Mecklenburg county and elsewhere.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS.

August 25, 1842. 67--tm4

POETRY.

THE PRAYER OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

There is a cry upon the earth,
A cry of want and wo,—
It rises from our cities vast,
From hamlets lone and low;
Where roll our commerce-laden waves,
Where fields of verdure sprends,
Ascends the still unanswered prayer—
Give us our daily bread.

The voice of wasted youth is there—
Of childhood early chilled;
Of famine, ruined homes, and hopes
Which time can ne'er rebuild;
Of age, upon whose downward way
No genial lights are shed;—
All—all are blended in the prayer—
Give us our daily bread.

O! fair and fresh the early Spring
Her budding wreath displays,
To all the wide earth promising
The joy of harvest days;
Yet many a waste of wavy gold
Hath bent above the dead;
Then let the living share it too—
Give us our daily bread.

Of old a nation's cry shook down
The sword-defying wall,
And ours may reach the mercy seat,
Though not the lordly hall;
God of the Corn! shall man restrain
Thy blessing freely shed?
look upon the tides at last—

---

dent Treasury.

BEEF."

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layful smile,

that ye say?"

with grief—

two a day,"

beef!'"

an honest whig to read
's course in power—
done as they agreed
pering with the poor?
id he, "they've gone astray,
run us on a reef,
bankers get the "two a day,"
The bankers get the beef."

ISCELLANY.

A COLUMN OF FACTS.

A body which at the equator weighs 100 pounds, at Paris (latitude 49) weighs 100.3088. At London, (lat. 51.31) 100.338; and at lat. 70. 100.4812. 180 lbs. at the equator would be 181 at the poles.

The English standard of weights is the cubic inch of distilled water, weighing 252,458 grains in the air; and 252,722 in vacuum.

Henry III directed that an ounce should be 640 dry grains of wheat; 12 ounces a pound; 8 pounds a gallon, and 8 gallons a bushel.

A legal stone is 14 lbs. or the eighth of an cwt. in England and 16 lbs. in Holland.

The fathom, 6 feet, is derived from the height of a full grown man. A hand in horse measure is 4 inches.

An Irish mile is 2240 yards; a Scotch mile is 1984 yards; an English, or statute mile, 1760 yards; German, 1860; Turkish 2826.

An acre is 4840 square yards, or 69 yards, 1 foot, 8 1-2 inches each way. A square mile, 1760 yards each way, contains 640 acres.

At 5 per cent. interest, money doubles in 14 years; at 7 1-2 in 10 1-2 years; and at 10 per cent. in 7 years.

The Christian Era was first used, in counting time, at Rome in 527; adopted in France, in 750; in Spain, in 1340, Portugal, 1410. The early christians dated from the accession of Dioclesian, in 284.

The Persians give names to every day in the month, just as we give them to days of the week

A man with an augur exerts a force of 100 lbs; with a screw driver, of 84 lbs; with a windlass 60 lbs; a hand plain 50; a hand saw 36 lbs.

Most authorities rate one horse as equal to 5 men, some at 6, and the French at 7.

Locks have been made with 24 moveable words, so as to spell any word, and no key will open them but the one adjusted to that word.

A man is taller in the morning than at night, to the extent of half an inch or more, owing to the relaxation of the cartilages.

The Esquimaux attain the height of but 4 feet 3 inches, and the Mougol Tartars but 4 feet 9 inches.

The human body consists of 240 bones, 9 kinds of articulations or joinings, 100 cartilages, or ligaments, 400 muscles, or tendons, and 100 nerves, besides blood, arteries, veins, &c.

Animals are vegetables with a case for soil, and their roots turned inward to the soil. By replenishing the soil in the stomach and expelling that which has lost its power of sustenance, the animal is independent of locality and locomotive.

Riley asserts that Arabs in the desert live 200 years.

Jeffrey Hudson, the dwarf, was but 18 inches high until he was 30 years of age, and then he rose to 39 inches. Bebe, the Pole, was only thirty two inches at his death aged 23.

The foot of a Chinese female, from the heel to great toe, is only four inches long.

Total abstinence from food above seven days is fatal to a man, but there are instances of surviving after a longer period. A religious fanatic, in 1789, determined to fast 40 days, but died on the 16th.

In marching, soldiers take 75 steps per minute, quick marching 108; and in charging, 150 steps.

The Hindoos have the art of personating death, so as to deceive able surgeons.

An Elephant bred to war, stands firm against a volley of musketry, and thirty bullets in the flesh will not kill him

Fish are drawn towards a light—they assemble to be fed by the sound of a bell, and are fond of music.

A chesnut tree on Mount Etna is one hundred and ninety-six feet round close to the trunk.

The seeds of plants are their eggs. A sunflower produces 4000, a poppy 30,000 a tobacco plant 3 or 400,000 and spleenwort 1,000,000.

Potatoes planted below three feet do not vegetate; at one foot they grow thickest, and at two feet are retarded two or three months.

A field of wheat buried under an avalanche for 25 years, went on in its growth, &c. as soon as the snow had melted.

The mahogany tree is full grown in 200 years Cyprus trees are known to be 8 or 900 years old.

An oak tree in three years grows 2 feet 10 1-2 inches, a larch 2 feet 7 1-2 inches, an elm 8 feet 3 inches, a beech 1 foot 8 inches, a poplar 6 feet, a willow 9 feet 3 inches.

Iron is fibrous, gold is crystaline.

There are no solid rocks in the Arctic regions owing to the severe frosts.

Fossil bones of the lizard, 24 feet in length, equal to the dragoons of antiquity, have been found in Bavaria.

The surface of the sea is estimated at 150,000,000 square miles, taking the whole surface of the globe at 197,000,000. Its greatest depth is supposed to be equal to the height of the highest mountain, or 4 miles.

Fresh water begins to freeze at thirty-two degrees, called the freezing point, but salt water not till thirty-eight and a half degrees.

River water contains about 28 grains of solid matter to the cubic foot. Hence such a river as the Rhine carries to the sea every day 145,980 cubic feet of sand or stone.

Fish are common in the seas of Serinam with four eyes, two of them in horns which grow on the crown of their head.

The North Polar seas have been explored as far as latitude 80° 48'. The south polar seas have not been penetrated higher than 72°.

Of 100 parts into which the surface of the earth may be divided, Europe contains 7, Africa 21, Continental Asia 33, New Holland &c., 8, South America 16.

A cylinder of water may be converted into ice by placing it in 5 lbs. of sulphate of soda, and 4 lbs. sulphuric acid, at 36 degrees, well mixed. The ice is extracted for use by putting the cylinder in hot water.

Extreme cold produces the same perception on the skin as great heat. When mercury is frozen at forty degrees below zero, the sensation of the skin is the same as that of touching a red hot iron.

Quicksilver melts at 39 degrees below zero.—Either freezes at 47 below zero.—Wine at 20 degrees.

The sound of thunder may be heard for 20 or 25 miles, or, with the ear to the ground, much more. Lightning is reflected 150 or 200 miles.—*Sat. Chronicle.*

A Pilgrim.—In the ship Ontario, at N. York, from England, came passenger Miss Harriet Livermore, returning from a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

This, if we mistake not, is the second visitation which that extraordinary woman has made without any attendant, to Jerusalem—wandering in the valley of Jehosaphat, bathing in the stream of Jordan, washing her feet in Kedron, straying to the manger at Bethlehem, and back to the summit of Olivet, gathering pomegranates in Gethsemane, kneeling on Calvary, and stretching herself in the sepulchre "hewn in stone."

Armies of mailed men, that went to redeem the temple and the tomb, whiten the plains of Syria with their bleached bones; guarded caravans fall a prey to robbers from the Desert, as they journey towards Jerusalem. And yet a lonely woman, with no kindred on the soil, no knowledge of their language and no money to bribe protection, goes up from the shores of the Levant, and the plague touches her not. Civil war, that devastates, spares her. The robber who seems to have the prescription of ages, assails her not in her progress. And in the city, where poverty and suspicion bar the door, and the zeal of the Moslem makes a merit of procuring misery or death to the christian pilgrim, there the wicker gate of the convent opens for her reception, and the wasting meal, and the decaying cruse of the mendicant, seemed to be blessed to increase for her comfort.

It is delightful to sit and listen to the tales of the wayfarer towards Jerusalem, and the sojourner within its gates. Others go hedged about with firmans and decrees, defended with spear, supported with staff, and provided with scrip. They enter not in the innermost recesses of the houses and hearts of the people, and yet attempt to describe their manners and their morals, by what they see at the wells, and hear at their caravansaries. It is not strange that such should find all barren and waste, moral and physical, from Dan to Beersheba.

But the traveller whose wants require, and whose sex warrants, that she should be of the inmost chambers, that she should sit down with mother and children, she can learn the secret of their living, which is not revealed to the wandering world of travellers. She can tell what is devotion and what is suffering. She can see and judge, and she will know that beneath the exterior of strange customs, and binding laws, the feelings of women are the same in Syria as in America. And though the tyranny of custom may bind or crush there these feelings, yet they will, like the healthful herbage, force a growth, and perhaps sweeten and ornament the very object that has pressed them down.

We shall learn something of this from the returned pilgrim.—*Philadelphia U. States Gazette.*

What is love?—Oh! mysteries! what is love? It is "poison in nectar;" sunlight to heaven; perfume to the rose; the music of sound; the poetry of feeling; the "madness of many;" the "gain of "but few." It is more than all these: it is an especial Providence. Only let us feel convinced of its existence, and we care not how improbable the chances may be of our happiness, still we are happy. It is the opium of nature, that conjurles up dreams so intoxicating that they distance, and make us independent of all realities; it is a creator, who makes everything out of nothing, and out of whose chaos is formed the universe of the heart; it is a chameleon, that lives on air, and whose ever-changing hues are derived from the atmosphere of the one being in whose presence it exists; it is a giant to dare and a child to fear; it is a spendthrift to give, yet a miser to hoard; it is an abject slave, yet, like all such, in its turn a fell tyrant; it is a magician, who in a desert can raise up an Eden, bright, beautiful, and pure as the primeval one; but it is a serpent to tempt, and wo to those who live to find that it has lured them to

"Pluck the *one* blossom that grew on earth's tree!"
—*Lady Lytton Bulwer.*

Love.—What an infectious mystery is love! I maintain that it is born a twin, and never can exist, at least for any length of time, singly. The "besoin d'aimer," under which all labor, more or less, may [illegible] sort of impetus that sometimes impels [illegible] wards an object that feels no reciprocity [illegible] but all such are mistaken missions that [illegible] minate. Just as we often enter the room in quest of some particular person, and, not finding him there to meet us, quit it instantly, so it is with the affections. No heart ever [illegible] on another that has no corresponding sympath[illegible] reet it. A freemason would hardly repeat the [illegible] his order where he found it was not understood, and the freemasonry of love requires an equal return, for which reason no love that is not mutual can either be deep or lasting. That great theologian of the heart, poor Mauturin, who had genius enough to have founded a dozen reputations, has beautifully remarked, "How much more delicious is the first inarticulate murmur of love, with all its feebleness of expression, its poverty of words, and eloquence of blushes; its feelings that disdain the medium of language, and trust their rich secret to the *respiration of the eyes*; how much more powerful is its silent expression than all that words can utter or volumes contain." And how is this silent language to be understood, unless through the electric medium of mutual feeling? The great difference between the dawn of love and its meridian is, that in the former words seem a sort of sacrilege that would dispel the hallowed mysteries of its faith; while, after its revelations have once taken place, vows and protestations are necessary to the assurance of its worship; for there is a prodigality in the wealth of love that needs exaggeration to satisfy it.—*Ibd.*

MANAGING A HUSBAND.

This is a branch of female education too much neglected; it ought to be taught with "French, Italian, and the use of the globes." To be sure, as Mrs. Glass (in her cookery book,) most sensible observes, "first catch the fish, and you must also first catch your husband. But we will suppose him caught—and therefore to be roasted, boiled, stewed or jugged.

All these methods of cooking have their matrimonial prototypes. The roasted husband is done to death by the fiery temper, the boiled husband dissolves in the warm water of conjugal tears, the stewed husband becomes ductile by the application of worry, and the jugged husband is fairly subdued by sauce and spice. Women have all a natural genius for having their own way. Still the finest talents, like "the finest peasantry in the world," require cultivation. We recommend beginning soon.

When Sir William L——was setting off on his wedding excursion, while the bride was subsiding from the pellucid lightness of white satin and blonde, into the delicate darkness of the lilack silk travelling dress, the lady's maid rushed into his presence with a torrent, not of tears, but of words. His favorite French valet had put out all the band boxes that had been previously stored in the carriage. Of course, on the happiest day of his life, Sir William could not hint a fault or hesitate dislike, and he therefore ordered the interesting exiles to be replaced. "Ver vell, Sare," said the gentleman's prophetic gentleman, "you let yourself be banboxed all your life."

The prediction of the masculine Cassandra of the curling irons was amply fulfilled. Poor Sir William! One of his guests, a gentleman whose wits might have belonged to a Leeds clothier, for they were always wool-gathering, confounded the bridal with one of those festivals when people cruelly give you joy of having made one step more to your grave—this said guest at his wedding literally wished many happy returns of the day!—The polite admirer of the bandboxes found, however, one anniversary quite sufficient without any returns.

Now, we do consider it somewhat hard to 'drag at each remove' such a very perceptible chain; it might as well have been wreathed, or gilded, or even pinchbecked. A friend of mine, Mrs. S——, does the thing much better. We shall give a domestic dialogue, by way of example to the rising generation:

"I have been at Doubiggin's this morning, my love," said Mrs. S. while helping the soup, "he had two such lovely Sevre tables, portrait of Louis the Fourteenth's beauties: you must let me have them for the drawing room, they are such [illegible]."

"I really do wonder," exclaimed Mr. S., in his most decided tone, "what can you want with any thing more in the drawing room. I am sure that it is as much as any one can do to get across the room as it is. I will have no more money spent on such trash."

"The fish is capital, the sauce is chef d' œuvre," exclaimed the lady, hastening to change the discourse; "do let me recommended it."

Dinner proceeds, enlivened by a little series of delicate attentions on the part of the wife. One thing is advised; another, which she is well aware is her husband's aversion, playfully forbidden.

Dinner declines into dessert, and Mr. S. eats his wallnuts, peeled

"By no hand as you may guess,
But that of Fairy Fair."

alias, Mrs. S's pretty fingers. Towards the middle of his second glass of port, he perceives that there are tears in his wife's soft blue eyes—which become actual sobs as he progresses to the third glass.

"I see how it is, Laura; you shall have the tables."

"The tables!" cried the lady with an air, as the school boy said of ancient Gaul, quartered into three halves of disdain, wounded feelings and tenderness: "I have really lost all wish for them. It was of you, Francis, that I was thinking. Good heavens! can you weigh a few paltry pounds against the pleasure of gratifying your wife? I see I have lost my hold on your affection. What have I done? I, whose whole life has been but one happiness, that of pleasing you?"

We will not pursue the subject to its last conjugal close of tears and kisses; suffice it to say that the next day the tables were sent home, not given—but only accepted as a favor!

"Jane, what does snooze mean? don't blush my dear! hold up your head, and tell me what snooze means."

"Please, Miss Splitzfiddle, I don't know."

"Don't know, child—very strange very. Can't you guess?

"No, ma'am, I can't."

"Well, what do you like to do after supper? La! what does the child hold down her head, for?—here, Jane, look up and tell me what you love after supper. You are a great girl, almost eighteen now, and your education has been most shockingly neglected. What is it you love after supper, my dear."

"Oh! Miss Splitzfiddle, I don't like to tell."

"Don't like to tell! nonsense—out with it."

"Well, ma'am, if I must tell, I loves Joe snob, the miller, to kiss me."

"O-o-o-o-o! my gracious!"

"The cry is still they come" as the old bachelor said when he found a fine fat baby two nights in succession tied to his door knocker.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.

"Mithuth Y. I come to athk you if you kin lend me your pig pen for a few dayth?"

"My pig pen! why, Mr. Fisher, what can you want with my pig pen?"

"I have juth been purchathing thome twine—two thowth and pigth, at a conthable thale, and want to put them in your pen."

"Why, Mr. Fisher, my pen won't hold so many pigs as you have. What on airth *did* you buy them for?"

"I bought them for my family uthe, marm, and I'm *thertain* your pen will be thufficiently large for them."

"My pen will only hold twenty-five common sized ones."

"Well, if it will hold twenty-five hogth, it will thurely hold two thowth and pigth."

"*Two thousand pigs*—why it won't hold the twentieth part of them."

"Underthand me, marm, I dont thay two *thousand* pigth, but two *thowth* and *pigth*."

"I hear you. Two thousand pigs for a family of six! I think the man's demented—two thousand pigs in that pen! he's certainly crazy."

"*Mithuth* Y.! I tell you again, I mean not two *thousand* pigth, but two thowth *and* two pigth."

"Oh—oh—Mr. Fisher, is *that* what you mean? my pig pen is at your service, sir."

"Thank you thintherely, marm," lisped the relieved Fisher, as he started from the pig pen, in which he soon deposited "two twowth and pigth!"

Pittsburg Chronicle.

It is common to say, that a liar will not be believed, although he should speak the truth; but the converse of this proposition is equally true, but more unfortunate, that a man who has gained a reputation for veracity, will not be descredited although he should utter that which is false; but he that would make use of a reputation for veracity to establish a lie, would set fire to the temple of truth, with a faggot stolen from her altar.

As the Whiggery have contracted a wonderful fondness for *military heroes* of late years, they had better take up *General Apathy* and run him as their next candidate for the Presidency; he seems to be much the strongest *General* in their ranks at present, and would no doubt beat either Gen. Scott or Mr. Clay all hollow.—*Western Carolinian.*

Toasts.—We clip the following, says the Baltimore Republican, from among the toasts drank at different parts, on the 4th of July:

"John Bull—Before he invites Brother Jonathan to another tea party, he had better mend his broken China."

"Universal Sufferage—The necessary appendage of a democratic government; annihilate the one and you rob the other of its strongest support."

DEMOCRACY,

The last, best revelation to human thought God's government is a Democracy! Heaven itself is a Democracy! 'Tis a part of man's nature to be free: the same constitution which makes him a moral, makes him a free being. He has a right to pursue his own true and substantial happiness, in that manner which contravenes not the same rights of his neighbor. Man gives up *no* right to government. Government is but the guarantee to every man the free exercise of his legitimate rights. Government founded in nature can give no privileges; confer no exclusive powers and that is the best government which governs the least, and where the rights of all are, the rights of each.—*Baltimore Argus.*

The Clay whigs and the President—The New York Tribune complains that from twenty-five to forty Clay men have been turned out of the Custom House in that city. At Albany, the government advertising has been taken from the Advertiser and given to the Argus.

Independence.—"Ache away," said the man to the footh, "you hurt yourself a great deal more than you do me."

IMPORTANT WORK.

Now in Press, and will shortly be published, a Dictionary of

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., &c.

Illustrated with 1,241 Engravings!

THIS is, unquestionably, the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and viscious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school for students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufactures are given from the best, and usually from the Official authority, at the end of each article.

The Work will be printed from the second London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers) at twenty-five cents each, on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable.* In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers can be obtained with the greatest facility.—Address, post paid, Le Roy Sunderland, 125 Fulton street, New York.

**To every editor who gives this advertisement twelve insertions, we will foward to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

Notice.

I Forwarn all persons from trading for a note given by me to *George Cremor*, for about one hundred and twelve dollars, and dated the 16th July, 1842. In a word, it is the only note I have out payable to a man of that name. He resides near Beatty's Ford, Lincoln County, N. C. Cremor is requested to come and take the properity and bring my note, as the property I bought was unsound, and I do not intend to pay the same unless compelled to do so by law. THOMAS K. CURETON.

Cureton's Store, S. C., Aug. 15, 1842. 76...t1s:J

NEW STEAM-BOAT LINE.

A Steam Boat Line has been formed in connection with the new Steam Boat "Utility," and a set of new Boats at present three in number, others will be added as the business may require. The Utility was built in Wilmington in 1841, and draws when empty but 19 inches water. She carries 500 Bales of Cotton and draws then but little over three feet.

Country merchants who may wish to get their Goods up in the Summer and early in the Fall when the River is generally low, will find it to their advantage to patronize this. Several forwarding Merchants and other residents of Cheraw and other places are interested, and feel confident that they can hold out such inducements to the back country as will be beneficial to all concerned. The business will be done principally by towing lighters which will insure a passage while there is two feet water in the channel. B. BRYAN & BRO., Agents.

From the Transcript, (Charleston) of March 3d.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 28, 1842.

This is to all whom it may concern—we, the undersigned, William Bird, Joseph Addison, and James Marsh, junior, shipwrights of the above named city, by the request of John Kirkpatrick, repaired on board of the Steamer Utility, commanded and owned by the said Kirkpatrick, and after a full examination of the hull and construction of the said Steam Boat Utility, are of unanimous opinion that the said Steam Boat Utility is in every respect suitable and strong enough to navigate any River or Rivers, and capable of carrying five hundred or more bales of cotton.

To which we have fixed our names and seals this 28th February, 1842.

W. BIRD, [Seal.]
JOS. ADDISON, [Seal.]
JAS. MARSH, Jr. [Seal.]

Charleston, Feb. 28, 1842.

I do hereby certify that I was Pilot on board the Steam Boat Utility, and that the said boat was exposed to a heavy sea during the passage between Wilmington and Charleston without receiving any damage. I do also certify that she did not work or show any signs of weakness, and that she was not pumped out during the time I was on board of her.

WILLIAM CLEMMONS.

June 6, 1842. 66 1wf3m

The "Charlotte Journal" and Jeffersonian, Salisbury Watchman and Fayetteville Observer, will each insert the above once a month for three months, and forward their accounts to the office of the Farmer's Gazette, Cheraw, for payment.

THE CHICORA,

OR

MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a Weekly Paper to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *the Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, hey have no fears for the result.

The *Literary Department* of the Chicora will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of [illegible] biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and the planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence*, the subscribers believe the Chicora will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

A little folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

so they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The Chicora will be printed on an imperial sheet, of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be $5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

N. S. DODGE,
B. R. CARROLL.

March 31, 1842.